NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In continuing our compilation of speeches of emi nent citizens who have come forward to give the benefit of their counsel on the great issue which is soon to decide the destinies of the country, we have the pleasure to present to our readers to-day a recent speech of Mr. WEBSTER, and are glad that our space permits us to give it almost entire.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT ABINGTON, (MASS.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF TUESDAY.

The Whig Convention of Plymouth county m by adjournment at Abington Centre yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock. A great number of citizens from Boston, as well as from the several towns of Plymouth, assembled on the occasion, for the purpose of listening to the address of Mr. WEBSTER.

The members of the Convention met first at the Town Hall, from which they adjourned to a beautiful pine grove, about a quarter of a mile distant, where a staging and canopy had been erected for the occasion. The number of persons assembled is estimated at above three thousand. Among these

we remarked many ladies.

The resolutions which had been reported at the previous neeting were read to the Convention by Mr. Davis, of Plymouth; after which Mr. Webster was introduced to the audience by the Hon. BEN-JAMIN HOBART, the President. Mr. WEBSTER was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to address the multitude to the following

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on this bright and beautiful October marning. Leongratuate you, gentlemen, on this origin and beautiful October morning. I hope and trust it may prove auspicious of good resuits on the day of that great national election re-specting which we are now assembled to confer together. It specting which we are now assembled to confer together. It is not my purpose, on the present occasion, to go into any minute discussion of the great political topics connected with the preparations for the approaching crisis. I have heretofore, on many occasions, expressed my opinions on these matters, and it would be annecessary for me now to repeat them.

I have already stated to you that, in my view of the matter than the attention of the matter.

which now engages the attention of the people, it presents a question of two sides, and of two sides only; that is, whether Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass is to be the next President of the United States. If there be any third side to the question, am unable to discover it. You are well aware of the fact the when the name of Gen. Taylor was first brought forward for nomination as the Whig candidate I opposed it. I made this opposition on general principles, and not from any want of respect for Gen. Taylor, either as a military man or as a citizen. But it would now be both idle and improper to go back to these circumstances and explain all the opinions, with their varieties and degrees, on which that judgment was formedvarieties and degrees, on which that judgment was formed. The time is now past. Gen. Taylor has been nominated by the Whig Convention, and he is the only Whig candidate. Now, I ask, whether the Whigs have any other course, in these circumstances, than to acquiesce in the nomination? All, I think, will concur with me in the opinion that, if we propose to support Gen. Taylor, we are bound to give him a full, generous, manly, and efficient support. A lukewarm, begitting realize apparent. hesitating, paltry support will do more harm than good.

Now, opposed as I was to his nomination, in the first instance,
I am the more desirous to do justice to Gen. Taylor for the sterling good qualities and abilities which mark his character. I believe him to be, as I have already stated, a man of strong mind, of great integrity, solidity, and sobriety of character, and of upright conduct and honest intentions. I believe him also to be a Whig; and I think he has make himself as

good and sound a platform of political principles.

as other people have made for themselves.

There have been objections stated by certain Whigs against giving their support to General Taylor, which I think altogether unreasonable. It is affirmed that he has received the nomination of some portions of the Democratic party, and that therefore he ought to receive no Whig votes. Now, this is surely most absurd. If any portion of the Democratic party choose to support the Whig candidate, why should such sup-port be refused? Would we have General Taylor say to those en who offer him their suffrages in such a circ Gentlemen, I cannot take your votes : I am a which ; you are Democrats : go vote for somebody else !"

Again, there are individuals who feel dissatisfaction at th

General Taylor, that in case of his election he is determined to act as the President of the United Stetes, and not as the President of a party. Now, unless I believed he would prefer country to party in this manner, I would not give my vote for him. His office is a high office—the duties duties of a President of the United States; and it is t the performance of these duties that he must take his oath The President, it is true, is elected by a party; all the Pres dents of the United States since the retirement of Washington from office have been elected by the votes of a party. But what chief magistrate of the United States ever professed himself to be the President of a party and not of the country?

there are many who entertain the belief that General Taylor by his great popularity, may obtain the votes of many States not reckoned as belonging to the Whigs. I hope he may; but let me say that it will not do for us to rely upon any but Whig votes for the election of our man. There are Whigs enough in the country to elect General Taylor if they act with union, zeal, and energy. Some persons entertain doubts of this when they see a new party formed in the midst of us. No man, however, can doubt what Massachusetts will do in the coming strugglo. There are other great States of the middle and western regions. New York, Pennsylvanis, and Ohio—important and trustworthy Whig States. But here, as Ohio—important and trustworthy Whig States. But here, as elsewhere, we find lingering regrets for other candidates who were passed ever in the Philadelphia Convention. In the central States I know many good and true men, all sound Whigs, to whom, could I draw them around me and speak to them as I do to you, I should address the language of long acquaintance, and affectionate friendship. I should say to them: "Overcome your dissatisfaction; forget your disapointments; summon the strength of your minds and the energies of your hearts and strike one resolute and determined blow for the good of the country."

blow for the good of the country.' We have been for twenty years engaged in a great cor versy of principles. These principles have not changed; the principles of our opponents have not changed; we are not changed. The point in which we differ from them is the construction of constitutional powers. We hold these conactions from the foundation of the Federal Government; we structions from the foundation of the Federal Government; we hold them to be based on the judgment pronounced by the Congress of the United States, by the Judiciary of the United Congress of the United States, by the Judiciary of the United States, and by Washington himself. Our opponents, on the other hand, maintain that every man may make a version of the constitution for himself. We take George Washington for our constitutional interpreter; they take Andrew Jackson. Their abuse of the privilege of constitutional interpretation may be seen in the dangerous extension they have given to the powers of the Executive, in the practice of arbitrary re-

moval from office and the wanton use of the veto power. And what are their motives, what their excuses for these arbitrary stretches of power? Why, removals from office are necessary to furnish a division of party spoils, and to keep up part hopes and party courage. The veto is a salutary measure because it puts a check upon the action of Congress when i

interfere with party purposes.
gentlemen, there is another great and important topic which is now close upon us, and which we must meet face to face ere long. It is the protection of domestic labor and manufactures, the business of providing a market at home for the fruits of American industry, and an adequate and staple matter is, in my opinion, one of paramount and vital impor-tance at the present moment. I am seriously and firmly fixed in the belief that without a prompt and effectual revision of the revenue system—such a revision as shall establish a system of discriminating and specific duties on imports—the national prosperity of this country can never be restored. Now, hardly need say that such a thing never will be done under the administration of General Cass, should the election result in his favor; and as I have already said, the only choice now lies between him and General Taylor—between the Whig party and the Democratic or Locofoco party. The voices of all other aspirants for the office and all other parties, are more sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. What the Democratic party will do may be seen by what they have done. I need only refer here to the bill for the improvement of the lakes and harbors, vetoed after it had been sanctioned by the popular

branch of Congress.

I regret that the attention of the Whigs, and particularly of the Whig press, has been recently too much called from things to men. While we have been disputing whether Gen.

Taylor is a Whig and Mr. Van Buren is a Liberty man, we have left the great question of the protection to American la-bor untouched. I wish to do all in my power to rally the

bor untouched. I wish to do all in my power to rally the public judgment to this great interest.

Another very important point for our consideration, in connaxion with the coming election, is that respecting the foreign relations of the country. In what spirit are they to be conducted? In a pacific spirit or in a spirit of aggrandizement and war—a spirit in accordance with the wild popular notion of the "manifest destiny" of the United States? Now, I have said already, and I repeat it, that in my opinion General Cass is the most denogrous man to whom the management of

acquisition of new territory. Shall we sanction such a policy by the elevation of this man to office?

There are some worshippers of the new light of "free soil," who are perpetually calling upon us not to look back-ward, but to look forward. They remind me of the distich— He ne'er looks backward—onward still he goes, But ne'er looks torward further than his nose.

But ne'er looks torward further than his nosc.

We will look forward a little further, and, looking forward, let us see what will happen if General Cass should be elected. Now, I have laid before you the political principles, according to which, in my opinion, and in the opinion of all genuine. Whigs, the Government ought to be conducted, and without which the affairs of this country can never go on prosperously. General Cass will tell you that all these principles were repudiated at his election. Depend upon it he will. What man after, he is elected, can stand up in Congress and call for a revision of the tariff, when he is sure to be met with the reply that the people of the United States, by a popular vote, have declared that the tariff must be kept where it is? Who can complain of the ruinous operations of the Subtreasury, which is at this moment—a time of great monetary need—withholding millions of dollars from circulation? Who can complain of this when he is certain to be told that the people of the United States will have it so, and have declared as much the United States will have it so, and have declared as much

by electing General Cass for President?

So much, gentlemen, for the general question of public politics and public measures. Recent events have raised another question, involving matters which affect the domestic government of Massachusetts. A party has arisen among us calling itself the Free-coil party. The assumption of such a name by this party reminds me of a joke made by Swift, or some other humorist, on a person who had made not a very some other humorist, on a person who had made not a very tasteful use of a Latin phrase—

Dulce et natale solum. Fine words; I wonder where he stole 'em. Really the exclusive appropriation of the name of Free-soil by this party was a very bold proceeding.

What is the history of this so-called Free-soil party? Why just this. Some years ago a schism broke out in the De-mocratic party of New York. This widened by degrees, and at length Mr. Van Buren put himself at the head of the smaller portion. When Silas Wright was nominated a se-cond time for Governor of New York the two parties had become very hostile to each other, and assumed the rival names of Hunkers and Burnburners, which appellation they continue to bear to this day. It appears, therefore, that this schism in the Democratic party is of rather long standing. There was an actual outbreak years ago among them, and all this before any question of free soil arose in that quarter, and before the wilmot provise or any opposition to slavery as a party principle. Down to the period of the annexation of Texas all the
Democraric party followed the party doctrines, and went for
the annexation, slavery extension and all.

I repeat that this Buffalo platform, this collect of the Barn-

burnes, contains no new thing that is good; it has nothing new which the Whigs of the Middle and Northern States might not adopt. But it is going too far for that party to ask the Whigs of Massachusetts to carry that matter into their

The people of Massachusetts have lately been grafified with the opportunity of reading an address from the pen of one of their oldest, most respectable, and most distinguished fellow-citizens, the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis. This gentleman is now in the deciine of life, having yesterday, I believe, completed his eighty third year. His sun has rolled onward, till now casts its shadow far and far into the east, but the orb itself is still bright, placid, and glorious. He has written with all the vigor of youth and the wisdom of age. I perceive that some of the new lights who have recently undertaken to instruct the people in regard to their political duties, have thought it courteous and dignified to call the letter of Mr. Otis a humbug. If this be so, the word humbug signifies uncommon power of composition, great practical wisdom, and a wonder-like the source of the fully clear comprehension of important truths. I wish we had more of such humbug.

Mr. Otis has been long in public service, and in every station he has acquitted himself of his duties to the full approba-

tion of the people; but, had these services and merits been otherwise, yet he bears a name which is of itself a claim upon the regards of the Whigs of the country. He is of the famiy of Otis-of that identical James Otis, so distinguished a son of this country, who, according to the testimony of John Adams, was the first to put the ball of the American revolution in motion. Whatever other men may say, the people of Plymouth, I am certain, will hold his memory in high respect. I wish every Whig in the commonwealth would read Mr. Otis's letter, and, after having read it, I would refer them to his speech in the Senate of the United States in January, 1820. undertake to say that you may make from that speech, without the addition of a single sentence, as good an anti-slavery platform as that which has been constructed by the archite

of the Buffalo Convention.
Some men who have been Whigs propose to carry this new principle into our State election, and to revolutionize Massa-chusetts. And why 'Because they are dissatisfied with the Philadelphia nomination. Very well. Let them follow the example of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, who keep their dissatisfaction confined to the Presidential election. What ne-

There are some Whigs—I hope not many—but I regret to say that I see some who have been with us for years in supporting Governor Briggs and Lieutenant Governor Reed, but have now joined our opponents and attempt to defeat election. Why is this What have Messrs. Briggs and Reed done since last year to lose their old friends? thing! What cause for complaint have they given during their whole life? Nothing at all! There is not a single fault with, and it seems to me that these dissentionts have placed themselves in a very extraordinary predicament. They have not only supported Governor Briggs, but they have ta-ken office at his hands, and sat at the Council Board with him year after year, advising and consenting to his measures! We may fairly call upon them to give their reasons for this change in their conduct, and justify themselves in the presence of an honest and sensible community.

Now, I judge no man's conscience—that I leave to each in-dividual himself. But I must say that I envy the feelings of no person among those to whom I have alluded when next month they will have occasion to reflect that they have done all in their power to defeat the election of the Whig candidates, without having accomplished a single one of all the objects. What are the reasons given for their behavior objects. What are the reasons given for their behavior Why, they have set up Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for President, and Messrs. Briggs and Reed won't vote for him: What man ever expected they would? And because they won't, these men join our enemies, and lend their aid to the attempt to defeat every Whig in nomination throughout the State of Massachusetts! .

But, gentlemen, it is not to be disguised that we are no in a crisis. Whether we direct our views to the state of affairs in the nation at large, or whether we look only to the questions of recent origin and the new parties among us at home in Massachusetts, we see plainly that we are in a con-juncture which calls on every Whig in this commonwealth to juncture which calls on every Whig in this commonwealth to come forward manfully and do his duty. I have no misgivings as to the result; I can entertain none if I can be assured of union and energetic action among the Whigs in maintaining the conflict. The Whigs of Massachusetts are not daunted; they are not accustomed to be daunted at the prospect of opposition; it is not their nature. They have made their most determined and successful efforts under circumstances of great discouragement, and I have no doubts as to their success

Fellow-citizens of Plymouth county, I here terminate what I have to offer you in public, and on the great political ques-tions now before the country. I deeply regret that any thing should have taken place to impair the strength of the Whig party, or to cloud its prospects, for I firmly and sincerely be-lieve that its success is intimately blended with the preserva-tion of the constitution and the great interests of the country. The Whig party may encounter misfortunes, it may commi-mistakes, but I for one shall follow its fortunes, because I am more willing to trust myself and trust the government of the country to the principles and policy of the Whig party than to

ny other.

The Whig party, according to my belief, has come down. of intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism in all quarters a out country, North, South, East, and West. It is not a local party. But it is no easy thing, in a country so large and so peculiar as our own, to construct and keep together a party which shall not be local, but shall have its just and proper influence in every State. Now I believe this to be the case with the Whig party, and I look to its preservation—even if it be kept in a minority for twenty years—as the means of render ing great good to the country. I am, therefore, for support-ing steadily and with alacrity the Whig nominations, and I look to the success of such a course as the only means of es-

[During the whole of his discourse Mr. WEBSTER was lis tened to with the most intense interest-the breathless silence of the auditory being interrupted only by peals of applause, at the more effective and striking points of the orator. Mr. Webster sat down amid the long-continued and enthusiasti cheering of all present, leaving on their minds a deep sense of the importance of the approaching crisis, and of the solem earnestness and sincerity with which he had resolved to apply the great powers of his mind to the service of the country i this momentous conjuncture. The feeling that prevailed was one of unmixed gratification .- Courier.

cape from great and threatening dangers.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN .- It seems that th people of Michigan are getting tired of their law for the abo-lition of capital punishment. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the "manifest destiny" of the United States? Now, I have said already, and I repeat it, that in my opinion General Case is the most dangerous man to whom the management of the foreign relations of our country could possibly be entrusted. With such a man at the head of the Government we could have no hopes of remaining in a state of honorable peace with our neighbors. The tendency of his policy is altogether towards war, and invasion, and conquest, and the GENERAL TAYLOR

We have heard it remarked by some of the most ntelligent and unbiassed persons of our country that of all the eminent men who have filled the Presidency, or have been presented to the country as worthy of that high office, General TAYLOR approaches nearer to the character of General WASH-INGTON than any other : and profound as is the respect which we cherish for the memory of some of those eminent citizens, and feel for the persons of others, we are free to confess our belief in the truth of the remark. The same simplicity of manners, the same modesty, plainness, temperance, courage, self-dependence, firmness, strong judgment, justness, moral purity, and inflexible honesty, which so eminently distinguished the Father of his Country, are found to mark, in a most striking degree, the character of Gen. TAYLOR. We have been led to give expression to this opinion by an article which we find n a Southern paper, tracing a parallel between the acts and published sentiments of these two illustrious men, the resemblance between whom, we honestly believe, will become more and more apparent with every new development of the mental, moral, and intellectual characteristics of the living hero. For the gratification of our readers we subjoin the article to which we have alluded: FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

The feeling that there is a resemblance between General WASHINGTON and General TAYLOR has been a long time impressed upon the public mind, and it is remarkable that, since the days of WASH-INOTON, no man but General TAYLOR has been thought to possess in any thing the same extraordinary character.

The following parallel, though hastily drawn, will shadow forth the reasons why General TAY-LOR is thought to resemble General WASHINGTON; for it alludes only to matters familiar to all, but probably not before so intimately contrasted :

General Washington, occupied as he was by military natters, never shandoned the duties nor lost the character of one of the best practical planters of Virginia. General Tarlou, although he has been in active military

service for more than forty years, is one of the most practical and successful farmers and planters in Louisiana. When General WASHINGTON was called upon to sign ;

leath-warrant, he was filled with sorrow, and could hardly control his pen. When the deserters of our army, taken at Buena Vista, were announced to Gen. TAYLOR, he remarked that "blood

enough had been already shed," and ordered that the wretches should be driven from our lines. General WASHINGTON was distinguished for his strict tem-

General TAYLOR never drinks any thing but water.

Every one under the command of WASHINGTON had the fullest reliance in his justice, and confidently applied to him when they thought they had been wronged or oppressed. Every soldier in General TAYLOR's army, however humole, and in whatever difficulty, instantly looked to him for

Gen. Washington made it a personal matter to see that nis prisoners were well treated and cared for.

Gen. TAYLOR gave to La Vega a letter of credit, to use, if necessary, while a prisoner of war, and distributed provisions at Buena Vista among the famishing Mexicans, to be at his own expense if not sanctioned by the Government. Gen. WASHINGTON was seldom betrayed into the exhibi-

ion of great emotions. Gen. TAYLOR, in a conversation with some gentlemen, re cently, remarked that he had made it a study through life to

ontrol his feelings. Gen. WASHINGTON distinguished himself before he was hirty years of age as a successful commander on the frontier. Gen. TAYLOR, at the commencement of his military life, ought against the Indians, and defended Fort Harrison when

e was but twenty-eight years of age. Gen. WASHINGTON was remarkable for the clearness of his nilitary despatches, and for his epistolary correspondence. "Gen. TAYLOR's military exploits are not the causes of his opularity; they are only the occasions for the display of his ound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorruptible honesty. He has as much reputawhat he has written as for what he has done."-Gen.

Gen. WASHINGTON was never wounded in battle, although n severely contested engagements, as at Princeton, Monmouth, and Brandywine. He headed his troops, and was much

Gen. TAYLOR was never wounded in battle, although be always freely exposed himself to the enemy's fire, and at Bue a Vista charged at the head of his troops in the last and most

lesperate struggle for victory.

Gen. WASHINGTON inspired his soldiers with the idea that is presence was sufficient to make them invincible. "Gen. TAYLOR's presence in any part of the field wa

rufficient not only to change despair into hope, but to give ssurance of victory, and dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph." [Col. Bragg. Gen. WASHINGTON was an early riser, methodical in

abits, and exacting of himself. Gen. TAYLOR is up with the sun, and accomplishes a great

deal of labor by his love of order, and never relaxes from his constant duties. Gen. WASHINGTON rose with circumstances, and was ever

qual to the task imposed upon him, whether in the field or "I learnt of Gen. TAYLOR's sound judgment and inex austible energy in Florida, but I did not then properly estinate the other and high-minded points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande I saw him tried under all cir-

sumstances, and he always came out pure gold." . [Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Gen. WASHINGTON impressed all who beheld him with the ublime sense of his exalted character, and displayed it in the

mallest as well as the most important acts of his life. "Every thing Gen. Taylor says, as every thing he does, s marked by the purity and greatness of his own character." [Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Gen. WASHINGTON, while in the field, frequently wrote ong and particular letters to the manager of his estate, regarding the kind of crops to be planted, and the disposition to e made of small tracts of land .- See his Correspondence. Gen. TAYLOR has ever pursued the same course, and just before the battle of Buena Vista found time to write a long etter to his business agent, in which was mentioned the most

ninute particulars of the manner to carry on his plantation. WASHINGTON'S fame, on its first inception, called forth the admiration of the military chieftains of Prussia, Frederick the Great being loud in his approbation.

STEPHENS, the traveller, tells us that, while at Berlin, Baron Humboldt informed him that the present King of Prussia and his military council had with the greatest interest followed Gen. TAYLOR through his whole route on the Rio Grande and fully appreciated his difficulties at Buena Vista.

Gen. WASHINGTON was remarkable for reading at once the character of those he came in contact with, and of putting a true estimate on their value.

All who have intercourse with General TATLOR bear witess to his astonishing knowledge of men and of his true esimate of character.

Gen. WASHINGTON would only accept of the Presidency ndependent and untrammelled Gen. TAYLOR has repeatedly, in writing on the same subect, almost used Gen. Washington's expressions, from a mere

imilarity of thought and feeling. "Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station to which your letter pre-supposes me, (the Presidency,) I have determined to go into it perfectly free from all engagements of every nature whatsoever."- Washington to

"If elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency of mine own, and to those duties I must go untrammelled by party pledges of every character."-Gen. Taylor to J. A. Birkey, Esq.

"I may, however, with great sincerity, and, I

without offending against modesty or propriety, say to you, that I most heartily wish the choice to which you allude migh not fall upon me."- Washington to Gen. Lincoln.

"And could be be elected (some one more experienced State offairs) I would not say that I would yield my protenons, for I have not the vanity to believe that I have any for that distinguished station; but would acquiesce not only with pleasure in such arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had selected a citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am, to discharge the important duties appertaining to that position, and no noubt there are thousands."-General Taylor to J. R. Ingersoll.

The striking parallel between Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. TAYLOR could be continued, but the subsequent events of Gen. TAYLOR's life will complete resemblance, by placing him in the same high civil office, where he will wield a similar influence, not only for the good of his country, but for the good of mankind .- N. O. Bulletin.

MEETING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A letter to the Boston Atlas gives an animated account of a Whig Mass Meeting at Dracut, in that State, on the 7th instant. We extract the following:

"By the time the meeting was organized our old friends and invited guests, the Rough and Ready Club from Lowell, arrived, accompanied by a splendid brass band, playing some soul-inspiring music, filling our meeting bouse to overflowing, and cramming us in every cornet. There were from four to five hundred of them, and truer and better Whigs cannot be found in this Union. They are always ready to do good service, as you know, and this fall, you may rest
assured, will roll up a goodly majority for Old Zack, and no
mistake. We had full two thousand present.

"At 7½ o'clock the Hon. Absort Lawrence made his

appearance, and was received with cheer upon cheer, till be had ascended the platform, and was introduced to the audi-ence by the President of the evening. The speech of Mr. Lawrence was, without exception, the very best speech of the season in this vicinity that it has been my good fortune to listen to. His speech was a fair, candid, honest, keen, strong, impressive, and convincing argument—just one of those speeches which appealed to the hearts of our honest farmers speeches which appealed to the hearts of our honest farmers and other citizens present. His speech has done more to enlighten the minds of our people here than all other speeches enlighten the minds of our people here than all other speeches in this vicinity. It opened the eyes of some of our "new fledged" Free Soil friends wonderfully; and he exposed the Van Buren humbug clearer and plainer than I ever heard it done before, and was most effective in convincing some of them of their wrong and suicidal course. He fairly electrified his audience for two hours, as not a person left the meeting-house while he was speaking. Three different times he attempted to stop, but was requested by hundreds of voices from all perts of the meeting-house to go on. He finished his address in an eloquent appeal for all present to do their whole duty, and get others to do their duty likewise, and volunteer our services to elect worthy Olip Zack, who never lunteer our services to elect worthy OLD ZACK, who never surrenders, and who depended in all his successful battles on his volunteers. He was most enthusiastically cheered through-out his address, especially when he alluded to the old gun in-herited from his father, which his worthy sire shouldered at Groton, and used at Bunker Hill with good effect, in the defence of good old Middlesex, and the whole country. He closed his speech amidst thunders of applause."

MR. CORWIN AT CINCINNATI.

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE OF OCTOBER 10. The meeting yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Conwin was by far the largest crowd ever assembled in this city, and perhaps the largest that ever met in any city on the continent The choice of a lot for the place of meeting was unfortunate, being a level where comparatively few of the immense audi ence could see or hear the speaker. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen, however, were accommodated, and enjoyed the delight and instruction which the most fascinating orator of America poured out for two hours.

Long before the appointed hour, thousands of ladies and gentlemen were thronging the streets, eagerly bending their steps to the old orchard on Sixth street. The stand, the trees around, and the adjoining streets were decorated with flags, banners, and devices. The orchard was filled with dense masses of men, and the tops of houses were covered, and the trees around, from the lowest to the topmost branches, filled with men. Such a scene of eager anxiety to hear an orator never before was witnessed. We have heard the number of persons assembled estimated as high as thirty thousand. But from the nature of the ground we suppose not more than ten thousand were so situated as to be able to hear.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon WM. K. BOND, President, JOSTAN LAWRENCE, JOHN P. FOOTE, and Col. James Taxton, Vice Presidents, and W. E. BRADBURY and A. B. CORWINE, Secretaries.

Col. Boxn delivered a short but highly appropriate address in opening the meeting. Ex Governor METCALER, of Kentucky, was then present

ed to the meeting, who spoke for a short time in his usual fervid and eloquest manner. Mr. Conwax then followed in an argument of two hours,

such as all those who were fortunate enough to hear it will sustain us in pronouncing a master effort of not only oratory, but of eloquence and logic. We cannot attempt to give any escription of it; for it is beyond our power to do justice to Suffice it to say that it added to his already unequalled reputation for elequence and orstory, and that the truths he ittered were emphatically seed sown in good ground. We know it produced a prodigious effect, which will be seen and felt at the ballot-boxes to-day and on the 7th of November next.

We are informed (says the Mariborough Gazette) by persons from different sections of Prince George's and the lower unties of Maryland, that a much larger quantity of wheat has been put in the ground than in former seasons. Many shall coerce Congress into passing laws to suit him. planters intend to curtail their tobacco land, with a view of or pass none; and that the Executive department. oforms us that up to the 1st of October instant only about 17,000 hhds, had been inspected, and some of this was of the crop of 1846, which had been held back on account of the very low prices. It is supposed that the crop of 1847 fell short of an average one by more than a third.

HEAVY DANAGES .- In the Circuit Court held at New burgh (N. Y.) last week, GILBERT W. OLIVER recovered a verdict of \$8,000 against the New York and Eric Raiload Company, as compensation for severe injuries sustained by him four years ago, making him a cripple for life, by an accident to the train in which he was. The accident was caused by a defect in one of the wheels, which broke, and he cars were thrown into a gully.

CASUALTIES IN FRANCE.-The Living Age compiles from French documents some interesting statistics of casualties in Prance. The number drowned in that country in the year 1846 was 3,861; crushed to death by horses and vehicles 624; fatal railroad accidents, 45. A very favorable comparison for the railroads. The cabriolets of Paris make the greatest number of cases for the hospitals. Of the suicides in 1846, over 100 were of persons under 21 years of age.

Hypporuous, ... D. T. N. Holler, of York, Pennsylvani publishes an account of a cure performed in a decided case of hydrophobia, the patient being a lad twelve years of age. The boy was bitten in April last; the unquestionable symptoms did not appear until the 2d of October. The treatment and result are thus described :

" Drs. McIlvain and Fisher were called in con "Drs. McIlvain and Fisher were called in consultation, and the patient was ordered two grains of acctate of lead and two grains Dover's powder every four hours; to drink freely of diluted acetic acid, and have his spine freely rubbed with equal parts of Granville's lotion and olive oil. Under this treatment (although but little was hoped) he commenced in ten hours to show symptoms of amendment, and has been gradually improving to this time. He has now taken eighty grains of each article, without producing any other sensible effect upon his system than tranquillizing the spasms and producing sound sleep. He is at present very much cebilitated, but craves food and water; rests well, and is anxious to be at play with his associates. Should any change occur in his case, I shall send you the result."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MAYSVILLE. - The Maysville Herald mentions the total destruction by fire on Saturday morning 7th instant, about 3 o'clock, of the large frame building occu pied by J. T. Crook & Co. for breaking unrotted hemp, to gether with all the ingenious and costly machinery erected under the superintendence of our friend Dr. Leavitt. The Herald learns that the loss is estimated at about \$8,000, of which sum only \$1,500 was insured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and but little do ists of the fire having had such an origin.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. THE ORGAN'S LAST PAROXYSM .- The venerable ditor of the official paper is the most susceptible gentleman of whom we have any knowledge. The succession of severe assaults upon his feelings is without precedent for rapidity and consumey. One day he is in an agony of terror and despondency lest the Union be incontinently dissolved, by a majority in the House on the Wilmot proviso or a rejection of the Senate's proposed compromise; the next he is lifted to the skies by an assurance from some unknown Tom Nokes in Wisconsin that " the State is safe for Cass and Butler." day he is cheered to the very top-notch of joyous exultation by a speech from some Democratic orator, or a paragraph from some. Democratic editor; to-morrow he is horrified by the atrocious sentiment of some rantipole Barnburner. His organ pipes in all manner of keys, but always at the full blast of the bellows.

His latest paroxysm has been brought on by an innocent, harmless little missive from Gen. Taylor, written in answer to some obtrusive Democrat, who Standing before the people thus, the representa-tive of the principle of popular sovereignty, seektook the liberty of bothering the old General with a string of impertinent questions, no doubt with the express purpose of sending the reply to be published in the Union. See with what an ecstasy of affright and tribulation the trembling official approaches the disastrous portent:

STILL MORE EXTRAORDINARY LETTER .- Of all the as tounding effusions, of all the strange and unwarrantable pro-ductions, of all the queer and perfectly inexplicable epistles that have ever yet seen the light from the pen of Gen. Taylor, that have ever yet seen the light from the pen of Gen. Taylor, surely the one now under our immediate eye, and sent us for publication from a distant State, brief as it is, is the most remarkable. We have read it, and re-read it over and over again, with the most unqualified amazement. Nor can it be that we will stand alone in our estimation of this great anomaly—the only one strock with utter astonishment at the contents of a communication so very seriously affecting the intelligence, or rather the positive want of all general information, evinced by the Whig candidate for the Presidency. But we will at once open up this singular, budget.

we will at once open up this singular budget.

The letter in question was written many months ago. Had its contents been fully known previous to the Philadelphia Convention, we can scarcely bring our minds to the possible conclusion that Zachary Taylor could ever have been brought for ward for such a high and responsible trust as that of Chief Magistrate of the American republic.

The gentleman communicating the letter to us accompa-with the following explanatory note:

PATERSON, (N. J.) OCTOBER 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed etter from Gen. Taylor. If you think it will help the cause along you can publish it, with the exception of my whom it is addressed. I asked the General his opinion whom it is addressed. I asked the General his opinion on all the great questions of the day—the bank, tariff, proviso, &c.; and see his answer, which is as explicit as all of his answers are. He says, "Even if President, my opinions would be worth nothing." Stick a pin there. If you publish this letter, and it is doubted, you can give my name. We have strong hopes of earrying New Jersey. The free soil movement is taking off five Whigs to one Democrat in this section of the State, (Passaic county.) and be not surprised if we give Cass the State. The Whigs cannot give in this county more than half their usual majority, if that. Yours, respectfully.

And here we present the General's most singular most

And here we present the General's most singular, most unaccountable response to the inquiries thus fairly address

BATON ROUGE, (LA.) MARCH 29, 1848. Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 7th instant, asking my views on certain ques

tions of domestic policy.

I beg to inform you that I have uniformly declined yielding to similar requests, in the belief that my opinions, even if to similar requests, in the belief that my opinions, even if I were the President of the United States, are neither important nor necessary; and I regret to add that I see no reason for departing, in the present instance, from that course.

With sentiments of much respect, I am, sir, your obedient
Z. TAYLOR.

And upon this the editor of the Union goes off into half a column of the direst expletives he can turn his pen to, plentifully interspersed with big CAPITALS and slanting italics. But, after all, what is the first about? What dreadful bombshell fies hid in the ten lines of Gen. Taylor? And will the organic editor never learn that the people are heartily sick and tired of having the President held up to them as the controlling power, the guiding and creating spirit, the very essence and soul of their own Government? Can he not be made to understand that the people want, and will have, an Executive who will content himself with being their Executive-to do their will-to carry into effect their opinions, and not his own? It seems a hard lesson to him, but he will have to learn it.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. Every body (unless it be the Union) knows that Gen. TAYLOR declared his belief, in the first Allison letter, that the " personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair" ought not to control the action of Congress; that it is no part of the President's duty to dragoon Congress into making laws to suit him : and that each partment of the National Government should be left to its proper sphere. The Constitution of the United States declares, in its very first article, that ALL legislative power shall be vested in Congress;" and it is Gen. TAYLOR's opinion that this provision of the constitution was not intended to be. what the practice of Locofocoism for some time past has well nigh made it, a dead letter. He has declared his belief that the theory of our Government, in this respect, is in danger of undergoing a serious change; that it has come to be considered a matter of course that the President, by the use of the veto power sening this crop. The crop of tobacco of 1847 was far be- instead of being what the constitution designed it low the average; and a gentleman recently from Baltimore should be, thus seeks, and is likely to engross, all the functions of Government. This is the very danger so earnestly deprecated by JEFFERSON and Manison, and the other founders of our republic. It is precisely the danger against which the people were so often and so solemnly warned in the writings of those great men.

That our readers may see that these statements are entirely true, we copy a few of the many de-clarations upon this subject that abound in their works. Mr. JEFFERSON, in a letter to Gen. LA-FAYETTE, dated November 4, 1823, which may be found in the fourth volume of his works, page 385. referring to the division of parties then existing, savs :

The Tours are for strengthening the Executive and General Government, the Whige cherish the representative branch and the rights reserved by the States as the bulwark against consolidation, which must immediately generate xo-

Again, in a letter to the elder ADAMS, dated June 27, 1813, referring to the same subject, he says:

"We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Gowe broke into two patters, each wishing to give the Go-vernment a different direction, the one to strengthen the popu-lar branch, the other the more permanent branches, and to extend their permanence. Here you and I separated for the first time, and as we had been longer than many on the pub-lic sheatre, and our names were therefore more familiar to our countrymen, the party which considered you as thinking with them placed your name at their head; the other, for the same reason, selected mine.

Still again, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, dated July 19, 1796, Mr. JEFFERSON Says :

"They see that nothing can support them but the color of the President's merits with the people, and that the momente retires that his successor, if a Monocrat, will be overcor the republican spirit of his constituents, if a Republican, will of course give fair play to that sense, and lead things into the channel of harmony between the governors and the verned."- Vol. 3, page 335.

And at a still earlier period, in a letter dated October 1, 1792, expressing his apprehensions of the tendency of Gen. HAMILTON's policy, he says :

"If the equilibrium of the three great bodies (Legislate "If the equilibrium of the three great bodies (Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary) could be preserved; if the Legislature could be kept independent, I should never fear the result of such a government; but I could not but be uneasy, when I saw that the Executive had awallowed up the Legislative ranch."- Vol. 4, page 470.

Now is it possible for any man to occupy the round of JEFFERSON, upon this subject, more exctly than General TAYLOR does at this moment? He sees and declares that during the past ten or fifteen years the President has been constantly encroaching more and more on the functions of the Yale have National Legislature: that "the Executive has swal-

lowed up the Legislative branch." And, adopting fully the opinions of Jefferson upon this subject, he feels uneasy" at the prospect. He fears its issue. knowing that it must derange utterly our republican system of government, and break up the harmonious relation of its several departments. He desires, therefore, to bring back the Government to the practice of its early days; to restore to its administration the principles of Jefferson—to secure fair play for the republican sentiments of the popular branch. He accordingly declares that, if elected President. he would so use the powers of his high office as to bring about this result. He would pay respect and deference to the will of the people, as embodied in the acts of their immediate representatives in Congress. He would not seek to force his personal opinions upon them as their rule of action. He would not attempt to coerce them into a system of legislation which should suit him. He would leave them without bias or influence, so far as the Executive department is concerned, free to legislate as they should deem expedient, and would do his best, within the limits prescribed by the constitution, to

at (1/2 mass

ing no personal ascendency, desiring the office from no love of power, from no wish to control the people or dictate to their representatives in the enactnent of laws, Gen. TAYLOR frankly declares, when peset by impertinent solicitation from his enemies. that he intends to make the constitution and the will of the people, and not his personal desires or opinions, his rule of action if elected President: and therefore he does not think it "important or necessary" to spread his opinions before the country. Nothing can be more truly republican, more entirely in harmony with his previous declarations than this. It commends itself to the popular judgment every where as truly democratic, as thoroughly in consonance with the sentiments of Jefferson and the early founders of the republic. Yet hear the Inion—the organ of a professedly " Democratic" Administration-declaim and storm about it:

carry that legislation into full and complete effect.

"And does he, can he, rely upon the gullibility of the peo-ple of this country to swallow it? Can they blindly rush on the precipice now yawning before them? Does he suppose them such imbeciles, such miserable dupes, as not to compre-hend what is so plainly placed before them? Look around hend what is so plainly placed before them? Look around you, friends. We solemnly ask you to look around you ere be too late. Your rights are invaded-your principles trampled upon. Avoid, we entreat you—avoid, by a timel resolution, the fatal snares flung around your path to delud and entrap you," &c.

This is really heartrending. Gen. TAYLOR de-clares that his own opinions shall not be forced upon the country in place of the popular will; and the organ adjures the people to resist this " invasion of their rights !" It implores them, by its love of spoils, to beware of the " fatal snares" their will shall be made supreme in the national legislation! We doubt not they will be duly thankful for the advice.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT PEDLARS.

"One day," said the Bay State pedlar, "as I was driving along, a fellow with a load of tin came out of a by-road, and followed right along in my tracks. Mister," said I, "which way are you going?'
"Going ahead! Don't you see?" said he.

"Yes," says I; "I reckon we had better take different coads, else only one of us will sell any tin. What say you?" "Yes, we will. You may go shead and sell all you can,

"Yes, we will. You may go ahead and sell all you can, and then I'll sell as much again as you."
"Why, will you sell so much cheaper?"
"No; I'll get more for every article."
"Well, I don't see how you can do it."
"Try it, and I'll show you. I'll stop here while you drive to that house yonder, and sell all you can. Start on your team a little, and then come back for your whip or something. you have dropped, and you can see how I sell."
"Well," said I; so I drove up to the house and went in,

and spoke to the old gentleman, who was reading the news-paper. "How de do." says I; but he didn't mind any thing "Want to buy any tin pans, pails, or cups, or any thing "

" I'll sell cheap, and take almost any thing in pay." " Don't want

"But just look at my lot; it is the completest you ever Don't want to.

"Well, I really wish I could sell you something. You really think you can't buy ?" "No; don't want nothing."
So I went out and started on my horse. "Whoa," says I : now I'll see what that Connecticut fellow can do.

valks back to the house. "I didn't leave my whip here, "Haint seen it," said the old man, keeping on reading ad-

ertisements. Then the Connecticut fellow came in

"Half a mile," said the old man. "I'm as dry as a codish. I'll take some of your water. walking up to a table, and taking up a pewter mug. "Oh," and he. "it is cider:" making believe that he was going to set it down. "Drink it," said the old man ; and he did.

"That's royal good cider; you make that for your own use; can't buy such as that; if I had a barrel of that in Boston, I'd get five dollars for it. How did you make it?"
"Made it out of apples."
"Did you? Well, they must have been extraordinary good.

ones every one of them fit to make mince pies of. "First-rate, what there is on it, then. Got a spng house ere, too ; havn't seen many houses I like as well as this, and I've seen a good many in my day. Real snug house," look-ing round as if hunting a stray fly. "How many rooms up

"Four, and all finished off." said the old woman, who was ironing. On that he turned right around and made all talk to hor. "Four, and all finished off, and furnished! You are hriving like all natur! Got smart girls enough to fill

"No, only one."
"Well, one good one is enough; better than three or four ordinary ones. How old is she?"
"Eighteen."
"Eighteen." She'll be married before long, I reckon. Not

nany girls like yours live to be old maids "I don't think she'il be an old maid. "She looks like you, don't she, now ' I've heard of her ; she's as handsome as a picture. What a handsome setting out you'll give her !"

"Yes, I've got five pair of linen sheets and four coverlids that I made for her this summer. I mean, if she ever does get married, that she shall have as good a setting out as any ody."
"So I would, and you are able to do it. Now I think of

it, I've got a few first-rate things that I mean to carry home to somebody; you can guess who, (winking.) I've been of fered more than they are worth, but I would not sell them; but I've a mind to let you have them for that girl of yours. I don't know though as I can let 'em go. Betsey will expect them. But come, you may look at them."

So the old woman put on her spees, and went out with him to his wagon. He dug to the bottom, and hauled out some pans and pails just like those on top. "Here they are: I keep them stowed away out of sight; the genuine Lafayette

keep them stowed away out of sight; the genuine Lafayette tin come from France. The more you use them the brighter they grow; they never need scouring."

"What's the price of these common ones" said she pointing to some just like those he had in his hand. " Five shillings, and these are ten; the Lafayette tin cost

nine and sixpence: but for that pretty girl's sake, thas looks so much like you, they say, I'll let you have a few for seven So he went on talking till he sold her more than five dol

ars' worth of ware not nigh as good as mine, and at a good deal higher prices. When he started on, says he, " How much did you sell?"

"Ah, you didn't come from Connecticut."

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES .- The following table prethe number of graduates at the recent commencements of the Colleges of New England, New York, and New Jersey Colleges of New England, New York, and New Jersey: Harvard University, Massachusetts, 50; Williams College, do., 43; Amherst, do. do., 32; Yale, do., Connecticut, 89; Trinity, do. do., 13; Wesleyan University, do., 25; Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, 51; Brown University, Rhode Island, 30; Vermont, do., Vermont, 24; Middlebury College, do., 10; Bowdoin do., Maine, 33; Waterville do., 6; Columbia do., New York, 23; Union College, do., 90; Hamilton do. do., 36; Geneva College, New York, 14; do., 15; College, Massachusetts, 24; College, New York, 14; do., 25; College, New York, 14; do., 26; College, Hamilton do. do., 36; Geneva College, New York, 14; New York City University, 27; Madison do. do., 15; College of New Jersey, New Jersey, 71; Rutger's College, do., 14; Washington College, Pennsylvania, 36. Total in Colleges, 741. The average number to each 25. Union and Yale have the largest number, and Waterville and Middlebury the least.